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VOL. I NO. 23

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1946.

Price 20 Cents

NEW WAVE OF TERRORISM BREAKS OUT IN JERUSALEM

BOMBS DROPPED ON BRITISH SOLDIERS IN MAIN STREET

JERUSALEM, OCT. 24.—EIGHT BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE INJURED, SOME SERIOUSLY, IN A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS WHICH SHOOK JERUSALEM THIS EVENING.

Two are reported to have been injured when Jewish terrorists after dark dropped a bomb from a house roof on to a military road block in one of the main streets. A second bomb filled with petrol, exploded 200 yards away. Six other British soldiers were cut by splinters and flying glass when more bombs exploded in other parts of the city.

Vivid flashes lit the night sky or miles around when three explosions, believed to have been caused by mines laid on roads, were heard. British troops took up emergency positions and the police flashed a general warning over short-wave radio to all police cars to "beware of mines."

The siren sounded the all-clear about 75 minutes later.

All Jewish males living in buildings near King George Avenue and Jaffa Road, where two bombs exploded to-night, are now being removed by the police for interrogation.

A paper bag and jam tin, containing a cigarette have been found

Back-Benchers Not Satisfied With Bevin's Policies

London, Oct. 24.—A group of dissatisfied Government back-benchers who intervened critically in Parliament's two-days' foreign affairs debate this week may return to the attack in the omnibus debate which will take place on a motion to thank the King for his address from the throne in Parliament's new session next month.

Dissidents on foreign policy, some of whom are of the younger school, join the issue with their leaders on such problems as Greece, Spain and the Balkans, particularly Albania. But they are also in broad general disagreement with the basic conception of foreign policy. Their reaction to this week's debate, observers say, is one of disappointment. They are said to be more dissatisfied than before. Some describe the Government's foreign policy as of the 19th instead of the 20th century and as based on expectation of war instead of peace in the future.

Active dissidents are a relative handful of the back-benchers of the larger though mutely section of Government supporters.

The pointed castigation of the Labour back-bencher, Mr. Platt Mills, by Prime Minister Attlee in the debate, observers think, will not produce a spirit of penitence among those who are kicking over the traces and one Parliamentary spokesman described it as "an open declaration of war between the Front Bench and the recalcitrant minority."

The rebels were annoyed by the complimentary references of the Opposition leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, to the Government policy, and the Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin's work.

The consistent applause of the Conservatives, some consider, however merited, must have a damaging effect upon the Labour Foreign Secretary's prestige.

The General House of Commons reaction to the debate seems to be that Mr. Bevin disclosed a sombre picture to which Mr. Churchill added more disquieting touches. Mr. Churchill's followers for the most part thought his speech in its content and restrained quality, possibly the most effective he has made since he was Prime Minister.

Reuter.

NATIONALISTS ORDERED TO CEASE ADVANCE

Shanghai, Oct. 25 (UP).—The Nationalist Government ordered troops on all fronts to cease advance in order to avoid aggravating the situation while the third party mediation efforts are going on in Nanking, according to the well-informed Ta Kung Pao, whose publisher, Hu Lin, is a non-partisan leader taking part in the current negotiations.

Quoting a reliable source, the paper said the cease-fire order was sent to all combat units on the civil war fronts.

Central News and other Chinese sources to-day carried no news of the government offensive on Chefoo, Communist-held port in Shantung province, of the Government counter-offensive on the Peking-Hankow Railway, but reported an intensified Communist attack on Yulin, most important Government military base in North Shensi, 120 miles north of Yenan.

Nazi Doctors To Face Trial Next Month At Nuremberg

Nuremberg, Oct. 24 (UP).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Military Governor of the U.S. occupation zone in Germany, announced to-day that the United States will begin next month trying the next in line to Hermann Goering and his co-defendants as Nazi war criminals.

The indictment against the first group to be tried—23 high ranking German doctors accused of experimenting with human beings—has already been drawn up and probably will be served to-morrow.

On the bench in each trial will sit three American judges, according to the announcement, instead of two from each of the four great Powers as in the International Court which sentenced Goering and his companions.

The first three judges for the first trial arrived here to-day. They are Messrs. Walter B. Beale, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, H. L. Sabring, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Florida, and J. Crawford, former Justice of Oklahoma.

Ministers For Trial
Frankfurt, Oct. 24.—A number of former Nazi ministers have been removed from the Dachau concentration camp where they had been interned since their capture, to Nuremberg for trial, the American News Service announced to-night.

They were stated to be: Otto Meissner, Chief of the Reich Chancellery; Franz Heinrich Lammers, Secretary of the Reich Chancellery; Arthur Durr, Nazi Minister of Agriculture; Herbert Backe; Field Marshal Erhard Milch, Nazi Under-Secretary for Air.

The following have been taken from Dachau to Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, the News Service added: Count Lutz von Krosigk, Foreign Minister under Admiral Doenitz and Wilhelm Frick, Nazi Minister of Justice and Telecommunications.

The American Military Government to-day approved the formation of special tribunals in the United States Zone to try former Nazi leaders.

New U.S. Prosecutor
Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Commander-in-Chief of American Forces in Europe, has appointed Maj.-Gen. Telford Taylor to succeed Mr. Justice Robert Jackson. The new order makes it possible to prosecute leading personalities who were not brought before the International Tribunal, stated the American News Service.

A secretariat is to be established at Nuremberg to administer and coordinate the work of the courts in the American Zone.

Sentences passed by the tribunals will be final and no appeal will be permissible, though the Military Governor will have the right to alter sentences, but not to increase them.

The tribunals in the United States Zone will be established on the basis of the laws laid down in the Charter of the International Tribunal and will each consist of three or more members, who will take decisions and pass sentences by a simple majority.

The order provides for just treatment of the accused, each receiving an advance copy of the indictment and being permitted to choose his own defence counsel.

Twenty-three German doctors are to be tried for crimes against humanity next month in the Nuremberg Palace of Justice, scene of the recent trial of major Nazi war criminals.—Reuter.

Jinnah Appeals For End Of Communal Strife

New Delhi, Oct. 24.—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, to-day appealed here for an end to Communal strife. He said he felt relieved there was no foundation for grossly exaggerated news from the Noakhali area.

"Nevertheless," he said, "I condemn the disturbances and disorders which resulted in loss of lives and destruction of property. I most earnestly appeal to both Hindus and Muslims and other communities to stop this orgy and carnage."

Mr. Jinnah added: "We stand discredited before the eyes of the world because of these disturbances which may have happened not only in Bengal, but in other provinces, such as Bihar, United Provinces, Madras and Bombay. Let us not expect the situation and make ministries shattercock of these tragic events that have taken place all over India."

Mr. Jinnah appealed to Muslims and to Muslim League members, specially, to stand by the principles of Islam to defend and protect the weak, to show complete tolerance and to help in every way to restore order. He also appealed to every Hindu to reciprocate wholeheartedly and, without reserve.

Congress Charges

The Congress Working Committee, in a resolution to-night, said the "burst of brutality" in Bengal was the direct result of the politics of hate and civil strife that the Muslim League has practised for years past and of the threats of violence it has held out daily in past months.

The resolution said the burden for permitting civil calamity of such proportions to befall the people of the province must rest on the Provincial Government and added that the Governor, Sir Frederick Burrows, and the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, must also share the burden for the events in Bengal.

The resolution expressed "horror and pain" at the "scene of bestiality and medieval barbarity that must fill every decent human being with shame, disgust and anger."

The Bengal Government met to-day with the Governor, Sir Frederick Burrows, to discuss the situation in the riot areas.

A crowd of Bengal-born residents of Delhi and New Delhi demonstrated against the Bengal Government outside Mahatma Gandhi's house to-day. They demanded the resignation of the Bengal ministers and asked, for action by the Interim Government.

Mr. Gandhi advised the demonstrators to be calm and promised to invite the Working Committee of Congress to consider the east Bengal situation.

There were six stabbings in Calcutta to-day, five of which were fatal.

Acid was thrown in two omnibuses in north Calcutta, injuring nearly 40 passengers, it was reported. Two other people were also injured by acid-throwing elsewhere.—Reuter.

King Opens Bodleian Library Extension

Oxford, Oct. 24.—The King to-day opened the new £1,000,000 extension of the world-renowned Bodleian Library of Oxford University, the foundation stone of which was laid by his mother, Queen Mary, nine years ago.

The King was formally welcomed with an address in Latin by the Public Orator and in reply said: "Never was there greater need for worldwide commonwealth of scholars in both science and arts and for a library of great traditions to serve them."

Reuter.

PERSIA AND RUSSIA
Teheran, Oct. 24 (UP).—Prince Firouz, newly appointed Ambassador to Moscow, declared to-day that Iran must know that Persia is not the Persia of 20 years ago and if Britain wants Persia's sympathy she must listen to Persian public opinion; Our foreign policy aims at closer and friendlier relations with Russia who has proved her generosity towards the Persian nation.

ment of the accused, each receiving an advance copy of the indictment and being permitted to choose his own defence counsel.

Franco Regime Still A Constant Cause Of Mistrust Among Nations

Issue Raised By Trygve Lie In UNO Assembly Report

New York, Oct. 24.—"It seems clear that as long as the Franco Regime remains in Spain it will remain a constant cause of mistrust and disagreement between the founders of the United Nations," declared Dr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, in his report to the United Nations Assembly here to-day.

In raising this most controversial subject, Dr. Lie was greeted with loud applause. "I cannot fail to draw the Assembly's attention to the Spanish question arising out of the existence of the Fascist regime which was imposed on the Spanish people with armed intervention of the Axis Powers," he said.

Stating it was an unhappy fact that Fascist control of Spain had continued unchanged, despite the defeat of Germany and Japan, Dr. Lie pointed out that the Spanish question had again and again demanded attention of the organs of the United Nations, and the General Assembly could do a valuable service by giving a comprehensive guidance to the organs and member states regarding relationship with the Franco regime.

The United States delegation has decided to oppose the proposal made by Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky (Russia) to the General Assembly Committee to remove certain subjects from the agenda of the elimination, or reduction, of the great Powers' veto rights and annexation of South-west Africa—former German colony now under mandate to South Africa—and the issue is expected to be thrashed out at to-night's first formal meeting of the Steering Committee, it is learned authoritatively.

The General Assembly met shortly after 4.15 p.m. to-day for its first real business session, which is likely to last at least six weeks.

Atomic Energy
Saying that there had been progress in the work of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Lie said: "But this progress has been strictly limited and slow. Nobody in this world can sleep peacefully until it is solved, and it is up to the United Nations, through the Atomic Energy Commission, to do so."

Of the United Nations role in international law, Dr. Lie said: "The Nuremberg trials have furnished a new lead in this field in the interests of peace and, to protect mankind against future wars, it will be of decisive significance to have the principles which were employed in the Nuremberg trials and according to which German war criminals were sentenced, made a permanent part of the body of international law as quickly as possible."

Dr. Lie stated: "The months since the conclusion of hostilities have brought to light many differences between the United Nations relating to peace. The Charter was based on the assumption there would be a program of peace and that there would be firm agreement among the great Powers. The conclusion of peace treaties will provide the United Nations with solid ground upon which to work and will eliminate many of the differences which have disturbed the work of the organization."

(Continued on Page 4)

BRITAIN LEADING IN RACE FOR JET-PROPELLED SHIPS

London, Oct. 24 (UP).—The News Chronicle, in a special article from Liverpool, reported to-day that British marine engineers are winning the race against scientists of Norway, the United States and Switzerland and expect to launch the first semi-jet-propelled ocean ship next year.

The Chronicle called the event the "first stage in the greatest change in ocean transport since the transition from sail to steam."

British jet experts and a marine engineer supervised the construction of the ship in the greatest secrecy, the newspaper said. The marine engine is based on the same principles as a gas turbine engine of land and is designed to develop 6,000 horsepower or more over long distances.

Air is sucked in from the atmosphere, compressed, heated by compression and also artificially, and a powerful stream of the heated and expanded air is directed on to the vanes of the turbines.

"If the initial experiments are successful," the Chronicle quoted an unnamed authority as saying, "it will mean that the big difficulties against complete jet propulsion will have been removed."

The paper said the capital involved runs into millions of pounds and that the engine itself has already been built. It means the abolition of boiler rooms thereby increasing enormously cargo and passenger space. The paper said the United States is building a small naval vessel on similar lines but is far behind and that the Admiralty also is working on new hull forms especially adapted to gas turbines and jet propulsion.

British Newspaper Control Enquiry Debate On Tuesday

London, Oct. 24.—Parliament, by a free vote in the debate next Tuesday, will decide whether there should be an enquiry into the British newspaper press—its control, management and ownership.

Such an enquiry is demanded in a motion from Labour back-benchers headed by the journalist Mr. Maynard Davies. If Parliament decides to have such an enquiry the Government, through the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, is expected to announce the setting up of a Royal Commission which will have legal authority to get at the necessary evidence and if required to take steps like subpoenaing witnesses.

The motion, which is to be tabled, will demand inquiry into the interests of the greatest practical accuracy in the presentation of news. The inquiry is asked to cover newspapers, periodicals and news agencies and to investigate the financial structure, monopolistic tendencies and control, with a view to making recommendations.

The present debate follows a controversy of nearly nine months' standing which arose when the British Broadcasting Corporation Charter came up for revision and the Government proposed its renewal without substantial modification. Parallel with this agitation came a demand from a considerable number of Government supporters for an inquiry into the conduct of British newspapers.

World's Largest Diamond Mine Discovered

Dar es Salaam, Oct. 24 (UP).—A diamond mine with a surface area eight times greater than the world's largest previously known diamond mine has been discovered at Mwadui, near Shinyanga Lake in Tanganyika, the Department of Land and Mines announced.

The owner of the mine was identified as Dr. J. T. Williamson, a native of Canada and a graduate of McGill University. Production of this year was estimated at more than \$3,000,000 and the mine surface reportedly has been only scratched.

Reports said more than 800 tons of ore were being handled daily, but that production would be stepped up to 2,000 tons daily when additional machinery is obtained.

Dr. Williamson, who according to the reports would be potentially the world's wealthiest man, is a 40-year-old bachelor who came to Tanganyika in 1934. He studied characteristics of diamonds from different mines and concluded that they originated from a single diamond "pipe." After seven years he located what he believed to be the main "pipe" at Mwadui.

The Government apparently does not envisage that need for a special legislation is likely to result from the Royal Commission.

Members of Parliament are expected to be excluded from membership of the Commission.—Reuter.

INFANTRY OF THE BRITISH ARMY TO BE REORGANISED

London, Oct. 24.—Reorganisation of the infantry of the British Army was announced in the House of Commons to-day by the Secretary of State for War, Capt. F. Bellenger.

Under the new scheme "ghost battalions" with only a skeleton organisation in which new formations can be built up in the case of an emergency, will be a feature of a British Army. Under the old scheme known as the "Cardwell" system battalions of infantry regiments which were raised on a county or territorial basis, were kept in peace time.

Dreadfully speaking, battalions of the same regiment would relieve each other of foreign tours of duty, one battalion going overseas as one came home. Under the new scheme, which Capt. Bellenger said will come into force almost at once, the infantry will be merged into fifteen groups with territorial or traditional connections.

Each battalion and regiment will keep its particular identity but there will be introduced at the same time what is described as a "suspended animation" or "ghosting" scheme.—Reuter.

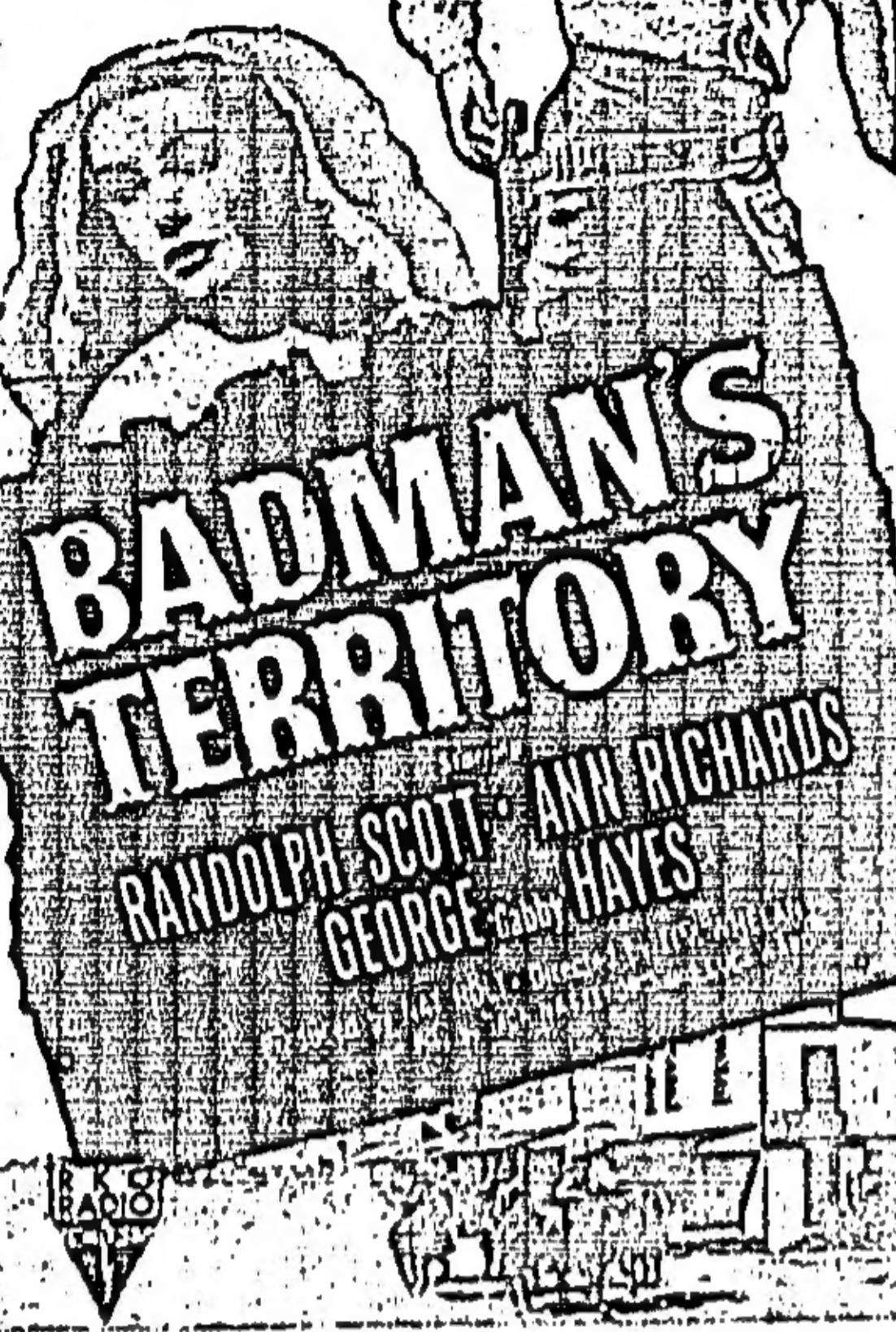
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CHARLIE CHAPLIN FESTIVAL

Drive To Smash Up Illicit Stills In Germany

(By Seaghan Maynes)

German police, supervised by British public security officers, fighting the growing, illicit "black market" trade in the British Zone of Germany, are seizing and destroying more than 250 illicit stills every month.

A public safety officer told me that in many cases the German and displaced person operators of the illicit stills had been found using chemicals from fire extinguishers, antifreeze mixture from car radiators, wool alcohol, flour sweepings and waste products from sugar beet factories and potato peel. There had been some cases in which pure alcohol used as fuel for flying bombs had been used for liquor making.

Bottles of the German brandies of "mountain dew" are fetching several hundred marks each on the black market, and in a number of cases the buyers have been British troops, ignorant or careless of the fact that the "black booze" could cause blindness or even death.

German police raids, following a sudden increase in drunkenness in Dortmund during the recent military tattoo there, uncovered eleven illicit stills going full blast.

Over 200 Stills Found

Latest figures show that in the past month 134 illicit stills were found in the North Rhine and Westphalia regions, 68 in the Hannover, 16 in the Schleswig-Holstein regions and 47 in Hamburg city.

In one small district in the Hannover area it was officially reported that nearly all the inhabitants were engaged in the production or distribution of the "black booze". In this district, material for the stills came from the floor-sweepings in the local sugar beet factory.

Officials estimate that at the very least more than one thousand stills are being illegally operated throughout the zone.

It is believed that the wave of potato thefts, particularly in the North Rhine and Westphalia regions, is providing the bootleggers with considerable material.

Special measures have been planned by the military government to counter these thefts. This plan will be put into action during the next six weeks when the main potato harvest will be lifted, and officers expect large-scale arrests.

For the first time, potato thieves will appear before military government courts, Reuter.

WAR-MONGERS ATTACKED

Paris, Oct. 24.—French cardinals and archbishops condemned the attitude of those who believe another war is inevitable in a communique published to-day, which said: "It is not in the least surprising that the restoration of peace presents grave obstacles. Many people on facing these extreme difficulties are letting themselves be partly discouraged and scepticism. For some another war is inevitable and they come to await it with resignation. We cannot share such an attitude."—Reuter.

CULTURED PEARL INDUSTRY TO BE REVIVED

After five years of inactivity, the cultured pearl industry will again thrive in Nansha Bay.

The Japanese estimate that there are some 10,000,000 mothers-of-pearl imbedded in the sandy bay of Nansha, which will form the basis of the overseas trade for the purchase of needed foodstuffs for Japan, says United Press.

Raising pearls by artificial means was first begun by the world-famous Mikimoto Pearl Company about 20 years ago. By the time of the outbreak of war the cultured pearl industry developed into a worldwide business.

Mikimoto proposes to increase their own cultured pearl beds by some 1,000,000 tubes under a programme to enlarge the industry. Ten thousand tubes are the equivalent of eight acres.

Russia Copying The Superfort?

Aviation industry sources, noting reports that Russia is copying the B-29, claimed that new American bombers will make the Superfort obsolete before the Soviets can match it.

Official War Department sources confirmed that Russia is in possession of at least two of the giant B-29's which crashed landed in Siberia some time after mid-1944, says United Press.

They said they had information on the reported copying of the aircraft, but elsewhere it was said Russia hardly would be expected to pass up the opportunity.

Well-informed industry and military observers here had two reactions to the report that the Soviets are now trying to reproduce the B-29. By the time the Soviet could copy the B-29, to say nothing of producing it, it will be an obsolete airplane as far as the Army Air Forces is concerned.

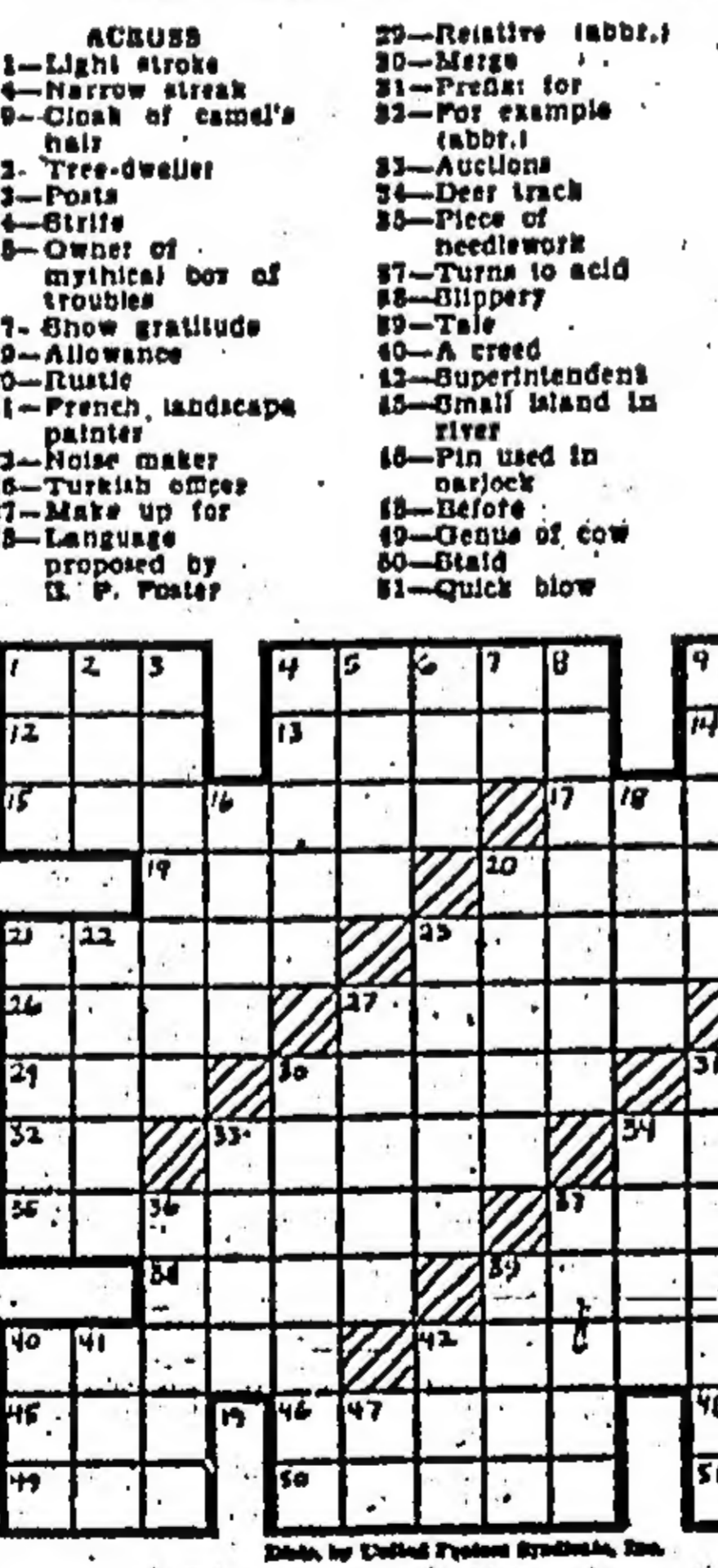
The report could indicate that Russia is showing an interest in heavy bombers for which she displayed no regard during the war. Best estimates available here were that it would take Russia from three to four years from the time she started to complete a Superfort.

TREATMENT OF SUSPECTS

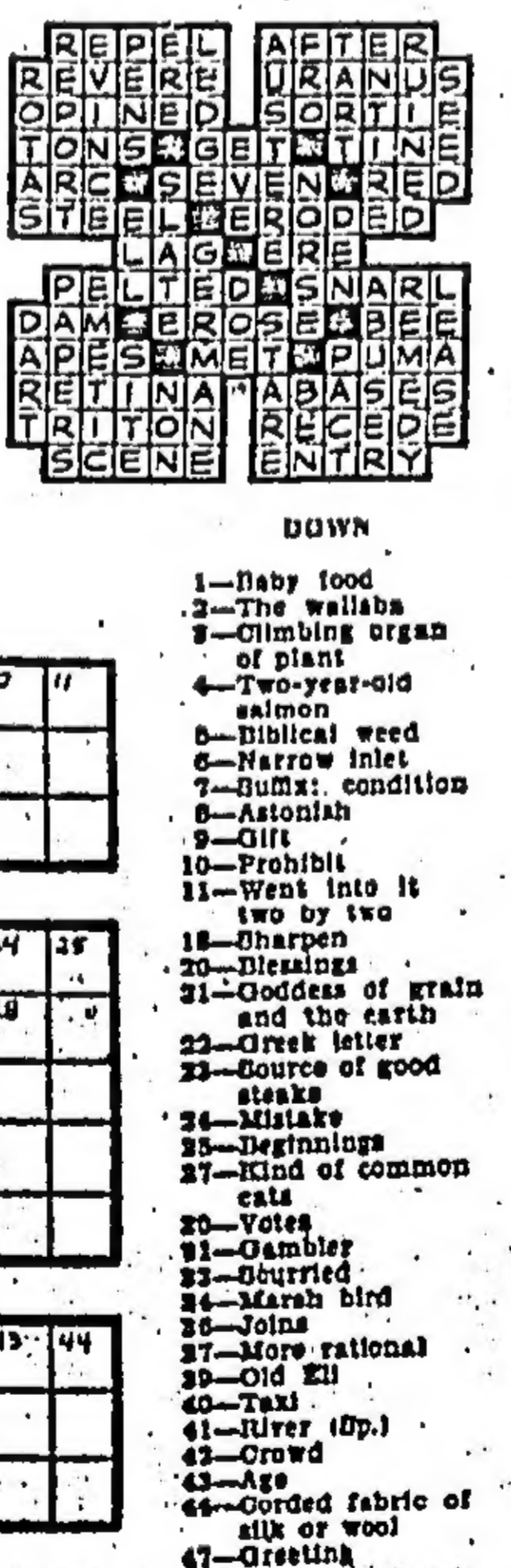
Allegation of Inadequate Food Denied.

Tokyo, Oct. 25 (UP).—Lt-Col N.D. Read-Collins, chief of the British division of SCAP's Legal Section, to-day denied allegations that Japanese personnel held by the Allied forces in South-east Asia for war crimes were receiving inadequate food and accommodations. Col Read-Collins said: "I can from personal knowledge categorically refuse these innuendoes and declare them to be another ridiculous attempt by ex-army and navy officers to impede the just punishment of war crimes suspects in South-east Asia."

Crossword Puzzle



ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



Is Human Nature Getting Worse?

Mr Tom Braddock, Socialist MP for Middlesbrough, said recently that religious instruction in schools would best be cut out if it taught that the human race was basically faulty. "I have never said a prayer in my life," said Mr Braddock. "I resent the suggestion that we are all miserable sinners, and can only be saved by some supernatural power."

Here is Dr W. R. Inge's reply:

IT SEEM to remember a remark of McTaggart, the Cambridge philosopher, to the effect that the Governor of the Universe, as they called him in the eighteenth century, is, to judge by His actions, on the whole good rather than bad—a testimonial which would no doubt procure an engagement for a housemaid under present conditions, but which falls short of what Christians are taught to believe about the Deity.

Are human beings "on the whole good rather than bad"? I have never met anyone whom I should vote for sending to hell, and I have known several who, though they would be shocked to hear it of themselves, seem to me quite fit for heaven. I think most people would agree with me.

THIS, however, has not been the usual teaching of the churches. Traditional Catholicism has believed that only a small minority will be saved; and Continental Protestantism has insisted on the "total depravity" of human nature, which has been described as a mass of perdition.

This dreadful doctrine is, we may hope, almost dead, so no more need be said about it.

The Anglican Church, in the Seventeenth Article on Predestination, hedges in a most characteristic manner. That is the Englishman all over. Carlyle, in a famous passage, contrasts the teaching of Christ, that we must begin by cleansing the inside of the cup; in other words, that social reform must begin with the individual and work outwards, with what he calls the Gospel of Rousseau, and might have called the Gospel of Goethe and Shelley, that if we could hang all kings and priests—if they had lived a little later they would have said all capitalists and bourgeois—all would be well.

Trust the people; poor things, they are innocent.

CARLYLE was certainly right. And yet we must not go so far as to say that governments have

FLUORESCENT LIGHTING FOR OFFICE AND TRAIN

Britain's architects are now becoming light conscious for they appreciate that fluorescent tubes of any colour can be built into the architecture and so form part of the building's functional design.

Fluorescent lighting is of special importance in offices where daylight lighting is restricted. Daylight tubes can be installed in the darker corners of the room, resulting in a perfect blending of natural and artificial lighting with an even illumination over the entire area.

Railways in Britain also intend to make greater use of fluorescent lighting. At Piccadilly Circus Underground station, London, an experimental installation is being tried out on one of the platforms and with lighting on adjoining platforms. Fluorescent lighting is also being installed in a number of coaches on the main line trains, and developments are going ahead with the application of this lighting in other forms of transport, including buses, motor coaches and aircraft.

Fluorescent tubular lighting owes its origin to the work of scientists in Britain who, in 1938, discovered fluorescent powders which gave near daylight and warm white colours of light.

Prehistoric Finds In California

Anthropologists of the University of California have finished studying the bones of nine skeletons unearthed at a concert near Berkeley and announced that they were inhabitants who roamed California 4,000 to 8,000 years ago—among the most ancient early Americans known so far—says United Press.

Dr Robert Heizer said studies of the soil in which the bones were discovered and a comparison of the primitive bone characteristics with other skeletons uncovered in America indicated that the "Concord Man" probably was the fifth oldest in what is now the United States.

He said North America has four other finds which may be older—The Sandia cave man found in New Mexico, believed to be 25,000 years old; the Folsom man, believed to be 10,000 years old; the Vero skull found in Florida, believed to be 15,000 years old; and the Sacramento Man found near Sacramento, California, believed to be about 15,000 years old.

Dr Heizer believes the Concord Man and the Sacramento Man may have close relations because the implements buried with each were similar.

BRIDGE AT SHANGHAI

Plans Being Studied For Spanning Whangpoo

The Trans-Whangpoo Engineering Committee has been studying the preliminary draft plan for a Whangpoo Bridge, Shanghai.

While the Committee is yet to decide on bridge design it has been decided that if a bridge is to be built, it should fulfil the following requirements: The Bridge should be of the Bascule-type, lifting bridge, with clearance 10 meters above highest high water level; width, 12 meters, plus sidewalks of three meters each; on 4 percent grade, the bridge's inside height to be 6 meters, clear head room and with a loading capacity of 20-ton trucks. The estimated cost is CNY40,000,000.

The alternative plan submitted to the Committee is a tunnel underneath the river. The following requirements have been decided upon: The tunnel should have a slope of four to five per cent, inside width of six meters, for two lanes of traffic, of three meters each headroom height 4.25 meters. The estimated expense will be CNY50,000,000.

U.S. SURPLUS PROPERTY

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (UP).—The Executive Yuan's Board of Supplies, which is in charge of surplus supplies purchased from the United States, is beginning the ferrying of US\$500,000,000 worth of surplus property from 17 Pacific Islands on November 1.

The surplus was purchased on credit in bulk FLC (Foreign Liquidation Commission) sale which caused vigorous opposition from the Communists.

NO TELEGRAPH STRIKE

New York, Oct. 23.—Mr. Joseph Selly, President of the American Communications Association, announced today that the threatened Western Union telegraph strike, which would have paralysed communications between New York and the rest of the world at the opening of the United Nations General Assembly, has been postponed for one week until October 30.—Reuter.

Paris, Oct. 24 (UP).—The French news agency AFP in a dispatch from St Nazaire said the liberty ship Howard A. Kelly, en route to St Nazaire with a cargo of coal, had sent a message that a fire had broken out in the No. 2 hold.

Orkney May Develop Seaweed Industry

The promise of a new industry for Orkney, based on the seaweed resources of the islands, is held out at the conclusion of the first stages of a Scottish seaweed survey, greater in scope and magnitude than anything previously attempted in the world.

The Scottish Seaweed Research Association Ltd., whose latest annual report has just been published, already discovered in the course of an investigation which included aerial surveys and thousands of miles of coastal travelling, sufficient evidence to justify hopes of the large-scale harvesting of seaweed in Scotland.

Alginic acid, the one constituent of the brown weeds so far developed commercially, can be used in the manufacture of such commodities as lightweight woolen fabrics, textile fibres, transparent paper, plastics, ice cream, custard powder and soup, the lining of beer, surgical soluble ligaments, medical capsules and dental moulding powders.

A survey of littoral weed or wrack, one of the two main types of com-

mercialised brown seaweed, shows that it is concentrated on one tenth of the West Coast line and the islands. Properly exploited, these areas alone should produce more than eight thousand tons of dried weed a year for animal feeding stuff and other purposes.

Demand for alginic acid is at present so great that three factories are now operating on the West coast, and one in South Uist. An effort is also being made in collaboration with the Rowing Research Institute and Reading University to determine the food value and digestibility of seaweed for sheep, pigs and poultry. In view of the promising results achieved by the Association during its first two years, a grant of £18,000 a year from the Development Fund has been promised by the Treasury.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

In to-day's deal South made a bid that constituted a bridge crime. South dealer.

North-South vulnerable.
NORTH
♠ A K Q
♥ J 5 4
♦ J 9 8
♣ A Q 10

WEST EAST
♠ 5 2
♥ 7 6 5
♦ 7 4 2
♣ 6 5 3

SOUTH
♠ Q J 10 8 7 4 3
♥ A 10 2
♦ K 8
♣ K

The bidding:
North: 1 spades, 2 spades, 3 spades, 4 spades, 5 spades, 6 spades, 7 spades, 8 spades, 9 spades, 10 spades, 11 spades, 12 spades, 13 spades, 14 spades, 15 spades, 16 spades, 17 spades, 18 spades, 19 spades, 20 spades, 21 spades, 22 spades, 23 spades, 24 spades, 25 spades, 26 spades, 27 spades, 28 spades, 29 spades, 30 spades, 31 spades, 32 spades, 33 spades, 34 spades, 35 spades, 36 spades, 37 spades, 38 spades, 39 spades, 40 spades, 41 spades, 42 spades, 43 spades, 44 spades, 45 spades, 46 spades, 47 spades, 48 spades, 49 spades, 50 spades, 51 spades, 52 spades, 53 spades, 54 spades, 55 spades, 56 spades, 57 spades, 58 spades, 59 spades, 60 spades, 61 spades, 62 spades, 63 spades, 64 spades, 65 spades, 66 spades, 67 spades, 68 spades, 69 spades, 70 spades, 71 spades, 72 spades, 73 spades, 74 spades, 75 spades, 76 spades, 77 spades, 78 spades, 79 spades, 80 spades, 81 spades, 82 spades, 83 spades, 84 spades, 85 spades, 86 spades, 87 spades, 88 spades, 89 spades, 90 spades, 91 spades, 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The Social Irony And Political Paradox Of Hirohito's Tours

HIGHLY-strung Hirohito, symbolic of the state under the new constitution appears in his present tour of the country to establish both social irony and political paradox.

IN his brown shoes and crumpled soft hat, he is proving beyond the slightest doubt that to many he is the only living individual who commands such a degree of respect and devotion from his compatriots.

Communist outcries against the Emperor system notwithstanding, Hirohito has proved during six previous tours, and is proving today, that he is the only human rally point for 70,000,000 Japanese. The irony lies in the fact that this powerful popularity was not born of personality, executive power or individual greatness, but because Hirohito is still at the apex of a pyramidal system with millions trained in the past to worship at its altar.

Purpose of Tour

IRONICALLY, the purpose of Hirohito's present tour—as well as of similar tours planned for the future—is the comfort of the people, whose plight he alone among all Japanese could have avoided or greatly minimised. Today, the man Hirohito most painfully realises this; most of his prostrated, war-devastated subjects must, too. Yet there is little doubt that his motives are genuine and that the people's response is also true: herein lies irony which emotion—not logic and system—alone can explain.

The milling crowds in Aichi and Gifu prefectures, waving flags, the farmers springing to attention in the field as the Emperor's train passes, the tears of old folk and the shouts of "banzai" for the Emperor from "teenage school girls"—all indicate that the cardinal popularity which the Emperor evokes everywhere he goes is about the most spontaneous and unregimented modern Japan has ever witnessed.

Reports that few men along the Emperor's railway route "kept working, paying no attention" is testimony—by comparison to all past precedents—that there is a minimum of manufactured welcome. High Japanese officials told this correspondent that measures to protect the Emperor's person against possible violence had been stripped to a bare minimum. Yet Imperial officials say that not a single untoward incident has occurred since his previous public appearances and officials responsible for his safety are convinced that nothing is very likely to occur in the future.

As for the Emperor himself, he is not over-zealous about his own safety and officials said he could be quoted as feeling that "it is now my duty to exercise everything in my power to give my people new hope and new strength in life for the future."

Paradoxically, while sweeping political changes have been instigated on the one hand to alter Hirohito's imperial system, the extent of the speed of Japan's recovery on the other hand will continue to hinge in a large measure on the propelling force emanating from the same system.

Compromise Demarcation

THE answer obviously lies in a compromise line of demarcation between the old system and the new and devices have been defined in some degree in the opening chapter of the constitution just approved by the Diet. This charter solemnly constitutionalises the monarchy by the people's will and at the same time severely divests the Emperor of all his divine rights and political power.

A more tangible compromise will eventually have to be worked out in the people's minds and this, a slow process of democratization, is likely to take time.

The paradox is deepened by the fact that Hirohito never had the forceful attributes of any Western dictator or great monarch of the world. Therefore, popular faith in him must necessarily remain syncretic.

Political significance is connected with Hirohito's present tour: (1) it is his first public tour since the people overwhelmingly voted for the monarchy; (2) the tour covers industrial plants manufacturing goods for export, such as ceramics and far response which the Emperor evokes everywhere he goes is about the most spontaneous and unregimented modern Japan has ever witnessed.

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Rain Or Sunshine By Pressing Button?

Rain or sunshine at will by the push of a button was envisioned as one of the possibilities of science by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of Radio Corporation of America.

"We may yet have rain or sunshine by pressing radio buttons. When that day comes we shall need a world weather bureau in which global forecasting control will have to be vested," Gen Sarnoff told guests at a dinner honouring him for his 40 years in radio, according to United Press.

Gen Sarnoff said an important scientific figure recently told him that experiments already are under way in weather control.

Other scientific possibilities, Gen Sarnoff said, were delivery of mail by radio, direct communication sets with which anyone in the world could contact anyone else, the use of atomic energy to combat disease, worldwide television, and the trans-

Scheme To Grow Tea In New Guinea

Solomons, Oct. 22.—A tea expert is being sought from abroad to advise on the most suitable areas to produce tea in New Guinea. The Minister for External Territories (Mr. Ward) said that it was planned to develop the territory to produce primary products imported by Australia, such as tea, coffee and cinchona—for the production of quinine.—Reuter.

FRENCH LINER TO CHINA

Marseilles, Oct. 15.—The French liner Andre Lebou will leave Marseilles today, resuming sea traffic between France and the Far East.

The Andre Lebou will call at Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

formation of deserts into gardens by diversion of ocean currents.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith.



"What's the use of me wasting my life scripping at this violin? Can't music lovers hear anything they want just by putting a nickel in a juke box?"



Harry Pringle, variety producer in the British Broadcasting Corporation's television programmes, discusses a knot-point with (l. to r.) Michele de Lys, Ronnie Hoyer, Leslie Henson, (first row) Jean Havel, Triss Henderson.

Britain To Build Europe's Biggest Suspension Bridge

To span the River Severn across its lower reaches and thus connect England with the rapidly developing industrial area of South Wales, a new giant suspension bridge is to be built at an estimated cost of £7,500,000.

The bridge, which will be the largest suspension bridge in Europe will have a centre span of 3,000 feet between two steel towers rising to a height of 450 feet above high water.

At either end will be 1,000 ft. spans, and vertical clearance provided for shipping will be 110 ft. above high water near the towers and about 120 ft. in the centre. Two immense anchorages, about 250 ft. by 130 ft., will take the pull of the main cables. Each will be made entirely of concrete and their massive frames will be relieved by recessed vertical faces.

When the new bridge is open, Bristol will be brought 50 miles nearer by road to South Wales, and access to the latter considerably improved with the South and Midlands of England and with London.

Britain's Government is determined to develop South Wales so that coal-mining is no longer the main source of employment. Secondary and lighter industries, it is hoped, will bring greater security to the region. The new Severn Bridge will be a vital artery through which goods of these industries will flow.

Mustard Gas As Cancer Treatment

(By Harry Strauss)

Certain types of mustard gas have been found by United States army physicians to be a possible substitute for X-ray treatment of neoplastic tissues found in such malignant growths as cancer, according to the War Department.

The discovery was made as the result of investigation of the precise effect on human organism of nitrogen mustards which disclosed that they produced profound effects through action on lymphatic tissue and bone marrow—where blood cells are formed—an effect similar to that caused by heavy X-ray dosage.

Proceeding on the premise that injection of nitrogen mustard into the blood stream in rigidly measured doses might be a specific for blood and lymph neoplasms—army physicians have carried out experiments at a number of institutions, including New York Memorial Hospital. The new method has been used in the treatment of Hodgkin's disease, a rare malignant malady which is characterised by severe enlargement of lymph nodes and spleen and is accompanied by a profound anemia, which eventually proves fatal.

Of 28 patients treated at Memorial Hospital—three in whom the condition was caught in its early stages showed conspicuous beneficial effects although treated exclusively by nitrogen mustard injections. Advanced cases of this disease and other malignant maladies, however, showed little improvement.

Capt. D. A. Mamofsky, of the Army Medical Corps, reporting experiments at New York Memorial Hospital said: "There is no reason to believe that any cures have resulted from this therapy. It offered no therapeutic advantage over properly used X-rays. Its general use in preference to standard methods of X-ray therapy is not recommended until therapeutic indications and limitations of this new agent are more precisely determined by further clinical studies."—Reuter.

AIRFIELD CONVERSION TO AGRICULTURE

Turning "swords into ploughshares," the Ministry of Agriculture has converted more than 100 of approximately 650 airfields in England and Wales into agricultural tracts and, with the Service departments, is conducting a survey to free other airfields for return to agricultural use in view of the acute food situation. Under the programme, nearly 50 per cent of the land now used for airfields will be devoted to some kind of agriculture.

BRITISH TRADE MISSION

Tientsin, Oct. 24.—The United Kingdom Trade-Goodwill Mission, led by Sir Leslie Boyce, arrived yesterday from Tsingtao via Peiping.—Central News.

Education In The British Zone

By the end of August there were 13,898 schools open in the British zone of Germany. There were made up of 11,541 elementary and intermediate schools with 2,838,851 pupils, 619 secondary schools with 261,468 pupils and 1,737 vocational schools and courses with 456,863 pupils. The total number of teachers available in the zone was 59,023. There were 296 approved schools and orphanages.

Six universities were open in the zone with a teaching staff of 1,190 and 23,150 students to be admitted in the winter term, and eight colleges of university rank with a teaching staff of 248 and a prospective student membership for the winter term of 5,307.

Teacher-training colleges and courses numbered 55. Some 4,077 students were attending normal courses and 691 emergency or special emergency courses. The total teaching staff was 464.

Adult educational facilities were being utilized by 79,218 students in the zone with a teaching staff of 1,754. There were 10,546 youth groups with a total membership of 559,797.

SINO-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

Negotiations are in progress in Tokyo for increased barter trade between China and Japan in 1947, according to Chinese press reports.

What China is especially desirous of obtaining from Japan are dynamites, locomotives and factory equipment in exchange for which she is ready to give soy beans and straw mats. Meanwhile, it is learned that China will receive another 1,200,000 pounds of rayon yarn before 1946 ends—in three shipments of 400,000 pounds each in the next two months.

Hitherto, under the barter agreement concluded some months ago, China has received all but 330,000 pounds of the 1,300,000 pounds of rayon yarn ordered some time ago. The Government-sponsored Central Trust is responsible for the distribution of the rayon to local silk factories.—Reuter.

BATTLE AGAINST GODOWN PILFERAGE IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Oct. 24.—Demarcation of the city's wharf and godown area into restricted districts to eliminate pilferage will be made by the Shanghai Port Authority after consulting with the City Planning Committee, it is reported today.

The Port Authority also decided at a meeting today to build two new piers in Woosung harbour to aid shipping. The piers are to be built by the National Resources Commission in conjunction with the Central Dockyard in the area designated by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.—Central News.

Keeping Britain's Communications Open In Bad Weather

Recent spells of bad weather in Britain brought problems to many people other than farmers and land workers.

Wind can damage overhead telephone and telegraph wires; rain can get into underground cable ducts and cause shorting or earthing; roads can be flooded or blocked by fallen trees as to hinder the progress of mail vans; and there is an ever-present possibility that there is usually a way round "if the way through is impracticable, and the Post Office has its plans prepared for just such emergencies.

In the case of road services for mails, etc., the answer to the problem is usually to use another road although on occasion, boats have had to be used.

Before the war, emergency telephone and telegraph equipment was held at strategic points ready to be sent to any place at which breakdown of services had occurred. During the war these reserves were expanded in size and range to cope with the additional breakdowns likely to be caused by enemy action. Like most other organisations and individuals, Britain's Post Office had to face the damage caused by the enemy on top of the normal hazards of peace-time.

Now peace has come again the pre-war emergency arrangements have been restored, with such modifications and improvements as are necessary to meet up-to-date requirements and in the light of wartime improvements. Emergency telephone and telegraph equipment is held at various centres throughout the country, ready to be brought into use at short notice. By the adoption of this method of dispersal it is unlikely that any place will be completely cut off from communication with the outside world for any long period.

In addition to reserve telephone and telegraph equipment, provision is made to cover the risk of breakdown of power supply—a vital item in any telecommunication system. Emergency power-plants are also held at strategic points. This plant is capable of supplying the whole of the power supply at a small telephone exchange or small telegraph office, or the more important part of the system at larger centres. It can also be used for charging batteries for use at smaller centres if necessary. Britain's Post Office takes all practicable steps to insure against loss of service through breakdown.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Puzzle of Eire

(To The Editor, H.K. Telegraph.)

Sir,—For the benefit of your non-British readers I should like to comment on "Intruder's" letter on Eire. Northern Ireland did stand firm, but being subject to Whitehall could not do otherwise: with the profitable sideline of war contracts and the spending power of Allied troops. For Eire to have entered, with a vast majority against, would have been suicidal; civil war and occupation by foreign troops following. Obviously Eire could not grant the ports and still remain neutral. In any case, with war imminent in 1939, why did England give the ports back?

We are constantly reminded of Germany's past, but what of England's record in Ireland? The vast massacres, savage law against Catholics, hundreds of thousands left to die in the famine of 1847-7 down to the "Black and Tans" (forerunners to the Gestapo) a few years ago. Surely this was no incentive to Eire to join hands. What of other minor countries left to their fate by England—Poland, Baltic States and Balkans all ceded to Russia.

As regards Mr De Valera, yes, he has some Spanish blood, but remember "Intruder," Mr Churchill is only half English.

Intruder insinuates that but for Eire's stand, the Partition would be ended—just like that—but Ulster's resistance for a century, with Ronald Churchill's "Ulster will Fight" in 1939 and the illegal Ulster Volunteers with imported German arms in 1913-4 down to the same maleness before this war, refutes this statement.

The letter as good as admits that Ulster remains so purely by force of British arms. Surely, with a Labour Government in power, the Unionist Reactionaries "Intruder's" "Old England" is disintegrating fast, and what will the Orangemen do then? Commit harikari at King Billy's tomb or will there be a rush on green dye to transform their ashes?

As to the return of Irishmen, at the outbreak of war, surely this is only human nature. I suppose that at the opening of a war between Eire and another country, the vast locust swarm of English and Ulstermen now in Eire for plenty of food and clothes would immediately join up with Eire's forces—or would they? I think the answer is the same in each case.

BRIAN BARU.

SHOWING **LINKS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Was he thief, killer, lover... this man who kept his captive sweet-heart under his strange spell?

CHARLES BOYER **INGRID BERGMAN**

JOSEPH COTTEN **Gaslight**

with **DAME MAY WHITTY**
ANGELA LANSBURY **BARBARA EVEREST**

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See the Exciting Climax in The Final Chapters of
"THE PHANTOM"
with Tom TYLER—Jeanne BATES—A Columbia Picture

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Join these lusty marines in their search for thrills, romance and adventure!

To the Shores of Tripoli

IN Technicolor!

John Payne **Maureen O'Hara** **Randolph Scott**

SHOWING TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

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Starring **EDWARD G. ROBINSON** **GLENN FORD**

CHAPMAN **BUCHANAN**

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

4 SHOWS DAILY **CATHAY** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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SANJA HENIE * JOHN PAYNE in
"MARRIAGE ON ICE"
Starring: JACK OAKIE—SAMMY KAYE
EXTRA PERFORMANCE
COMMENCING TO-MORROW & SUNDAY,
OCT. 26th & 27th. DAILY AT 12.30 P.M.
"TARZAN AND THE GREEN GODESS"

NOTICE
Advertisers requiring space in "The Hongkong Telegraph" are requested to submit copy not later than 5 p.m. on the day preceding publication.

SUPPLIES OF KLIM
Supplies of Klim totalling 300,000 lbs. have been released at Shanghai and are expected to kill the black market.
Klim has been selling there at \$35,000 per 5 lbs. tin (about \$30 Hongkong dollars).

SHIPPING NEWS

Aircraft Carriers: *Glory*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Chinese Reds' Plea Against One-Sided U.S. Aid To China

Nanking, Oct. 24 (UP).—Radio Yenan, quoting the Communist Party newspaper, *Emancipation Daily*, to-day editorially appealed to the United Nations to halt American one-sided aid to China, failing which to send a special committee to investigate on the spot "American infringement of China's territorial integrity and security."

The Daily charged: "American violation of Chinese territorial integrity and the building of bases on the China coast to monopolize occupation of China and prepare for a third world war is a serious menace to world peace and security."

The paper listed six alleged American violations of Article II of the United Nations Charter.

(1) The U.S. Government equipped, trained and transported Kuomintang troops to North China, Central China and Manchuria to wage civil war. The paper claimed a total of 60 divisions to have been equipped and trained and 13 armies transported.

(2) After the Japanese surrender the U.S. Government continued to supply Chiang Kai-shek with planes, tanks and munitions and even communications, uniform and medical equipment. (The paper said this totalled US\$4,000,000,000.)

(3) The long-term garrisoning of large American forces in China violated China's territorial integrity.

(4) The killing and assaulting of Chinese civilians and the raping of women.

(5) Attacking Communist-held areas and helping the Nationalists to occupy Communist-held cities and ports.

(6) American assistance to Chiang Kai-shek included the creation of a secret service to terrorize the Chinese people, and the Navy's Sino-American Co-operative Organisation (SACO) as an example.

Aid from Koreans? Peiping, Oct. 24 (UP).—A dispatch from Mukden in the *Tientsin Republic Daily News* to-day said Communist leader Mao Tse-tung again has down to Harbin for a military conference following rumours of a pact between Koreans and Mongolians to co-operate with the Chinese Reds against the Nationalists.

The dispatch added that several Mukden papers reported that an anti-Nationalist alliance between the Mongolians and Koreans has already been concluded.

These reports could not be confirmed here with usually well-informed quarters—Nationalists or Communists.

POSSIBLE HUNGARIAN CABINET CHANGES

Budapest, Oct. 24 (UP).—Government sources said to-day that changes in the Hungarian Cabinet after ratification of the peace treaty would include the resignation of the Foreign Minister, Janos Gyorgyi, and his appointment as Minister to Rome.

The same sources said the Social Democrats would also force the resignation of the Peasant Party's Minister of Education, Gezo Keresztury, who is slated to be appointed envoy to the Vatican with which diplomatic relations are to be restored.

These sources also denied the report that former President Count Karolyi is to be appointed Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, stating that any appointment must await the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The Leftist Party bloc, comprising the Communist, Peasant and Social parties, to-day delivered a march to the Smallholders' Party listing conditions for continuance of the Cabinet coalition. The Smallholders accepted all but one which sought restriction of the voting rights of the so-called "Fascist element."

No Spies At U.S. Atom Bomb Plant

Washington, Oct. 24 (UP).—The Congressional Committee charged with investigating an alleged foreign spy ring accused of seeking atom bomb secrets at the Oak Ridge gawping laboratory reversed itself to-day and announced there is no foreign spy at work in this country and as far as could be discovered there are no spies or foreign agents in Oak Ridge.

Earlier this year the House Un-American Activities Committee said that certain scientists employed in the "Manhattan Project" were in communication with foreign powers. Chairman John S. Wood, in announcing the negative findings to-day, said the inquiry cleared all the scientists, and at the same time it disposed of the spy rumour.

BOMB THROWN AT RUSSIANS BY DP'S

New York, Oct. 24 (UP).—Radio Moscow announced to-day that three Soviet officers, members of the military registration mission, were the targets of a grenade throwing assault in the UNRRA displaced persons camp at Blomberg, in the British zone of Germany, a month ago.

The grenade was thrown at the officers' car, but Moscow radio failed to state if there were casualties. The radio version blamed the British authorities for failure to "properly protect the mission."

American Girls Forced To Sleep In Geisha Houses

Tokyo, Oct. 24 (UP).—American girls employed by Allied headquarters in Tokyo are being forced to live in geisha houses because the Japanese Government has not complied with the Allied order to give them proper quarters, according to a complaint filed with the office of the U.S. Army Inspector-General.

The American girls find themselves in the dilemma of "either spending the night under the same roof as Japanese prostitutes and their clients, or sleeping outdoors."

The complaint was drawn up by a group claiming to consist of 10 War Department and other civilian employees.

About 100 SCAP employees evacuated the Marunouchi Hotel when another group prepared to move in, according to the complaint which the Inspector-General's office to-day acknowledged receiving.

The civilians said they were previously assigned there.

The complaint said the Japanese Government ordered to find quarters for persons forced from the hotel put them "in Japanese geisha houses and disreputable apartments."

It claimed that the victims included "civilians, American citizens and Allied and other Foreign national employees of SCAP."

The complaint said the quarters supplied by the Japanese Government lacked baths, heat and the most elementary sanitary facilities for which the girls were charged as much as three-quarters of their salaries.

A SCAP briefing official said employees did not come under his office's jurisdiction. He said the Japanese Government were ordered to find places for persons after they were moved from the hotel. 78 rooms of which were taken over by the Australians.

He said all the persons involved were recruited locally and due to shortage of billets it was the general policy not to billet them since they have been living in Japan for many years. He said, however, they were given from one to three meals daily.

FRANCO REGIME

(Continued from Page 1)

tion during the first months of acclivity.

"The United Nations will then be able to devote itself to preserving peace and to the prosecution of its programme of human betterment throughout the world. The world will not forgive us, and we shall not forgive ourselves, if we fail to understand this ultimate and everlasting constructive aim of the United Nations."

Commenting on the references to human rights in the United Nations Charter, Dr. Lie said: "Unfortunately there are too many cases, even in some of our most highly developed countries, in which elementary human rights are denied to certain sections of the population. We must not rest until women everywhere can enjoy equal rights and equal opportunities with men."

The Assembly decided to regard Dr. Lie's report and the reports tabled by the Security Council and Economic and Social Council as one document to form the basis of the general debate. M. Spaak announced that verbal translations would be dispensed with to save time. The result was that the first speaker—Dr. Najera, of Mexico—spoke in Spanish and, in the absence of a translation, delegates not speaking Spanish had to wait for the issue of an official verbatim report to know what he said.

Lack of Unity Dr. Najera said there were two reasons for the present lack of success in the unity of nations. First was difficulties in consolidating peace and the second was the system of voting under Article 27 of the Charter. Dealing with the veto, he said that small nations had nothing to gain from differences among the permanent members of the Security Council.

"We desire unanimity among the great Powers," he said. "The veto, far from contributing to this unanimity is undermining it in a way which we can but regret and which we hope will be transitional only. Elimination of the veto would contribute to strengthening the unanimity which we all desire."

Before the Assembly adjourned for lunch, M. Spaak said that only two speakers had put their names down for Friday and only three for Saturday. Everybody appeared to wish to speak on Monday and Tuesday. He appealed for more speakers for the early days of the debate and renewed his previous remark that if his list became exhausted, he would close all discussions.

The Assembly then adjourned until late this evening.—Reuter.

Warning By Nimitz

Detroit, Oct. 24 (UP).—Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, at a press conference here, to-day warned that a new naval race "too terrible to contemplate" would follow any failure by the big Powers to get together through the United Nations Organization in assuring the world peace and security.

As the UNO Assembly opened, Admiral Nimitz said he was confident that UNO would succeed. He said: "I will take time, patience and understanding but I think eventually UNO will be a success."

PROBE OF FORCED EVACUATION OF GERMANS

Berlin, Oct. 24 (UP).—Col. Frank Howley, chief of the American Military Government in Berlin, promised to-day that the American representatives would ask the Russians for a full report on the evacuation of German workers at Friday's meeting of the city's four Allied commandants.

Col. Howley said it appeared the evacuation scheme was an "overall Russian sector and Russian zone plan" which had been worked out long before Berlin's October 20 elections which resulted in the defeat of the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party.

Military Government officials emphasized that all Germans who have been removed to Russia were residents of the Russian-controlled territory. They added that many of the reports dealing with the dismantling of German plants were not proven. Colonel Howley admitted, however, that the reports of the dismantling of the Zeiss Optical Works in Jena appear to be accurate.

Cyprus Dissatisfied With Continuation Of British Rule

Nicosia, Oct. 24.—The Cyprus National Party and the Pan-Cyprian Farmers' Union (Right-wing Pan-Cyprian) to-day called the British Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, expressing dissatisfaction at the indefinite continuation of British rule.

The cable announces the parties' intention to continue their struggle for union with Greece.

Mr. Creech Jones announced plans for a more liberal constitution for Cyprus in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Ethnarchic Church Council of Cyprus yesterday opposed acceptance of Britain's offer and said 14 votes to six agreed to send a delegation to Athens demanding a Greek union.—Reuter.

Pictures Of Hanged Nazis Released

Paris, Oct. 24.—Pictures of ten leading Nazis hanged at Nuremberg were to-day splashed across the front pages of the Paris evening press.

The photographs were taken a few minutes after the Nazis were hanged from the gallows and showed them with the rope still round their neck lying in one of the cellars.

Goering, who committed suicide two hours before he was due to be hanged, was shown lying in a loose white shirt. Keitel's face was covered with blood. All the bodies had their names attached to their trousers.

With the approval of the British Government, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, British representative on the Control Commission, dissented from the Commission's decision to issue the photographs of the hanged Nazis for publication, and it was decided that the photographs would not be issued by the British Commanders-in-Chief, or from any official source, in Britain.—Reuter.

Madrid Shocked By Lie Speech

Madrid, Oct. 24 (UP).—Official quarters expressed shock to-day at the attack against Franco Spain by the United Nations Secretary General, Dr. Trygve Lie, and informed sources said the speech would be examined carefully at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow night.

Officials were shocked, not at the contents of the speech, but at the fact that it occurred at the first plenary session of the United Nations since the outbreak of the Korean war. Questions of international importance were on the United Nations agenda. They also were surprised that the speech came from Dr. Lie instead of a delegate representing the Soviet viewpoint.

Gen. Franco will preside at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting.

Anti-Franco Speech At Sports Banquet Causes Uproar

San Sebastian, Oct. 24 (UP).—Two Basque nationalist councillors at Oriz were arrested when a banquet celebrating a regional football championship ended in a violent political demonstration. In the first post-war public revival of Basque separatist nationalist hopes.

At the same time the police assigned special squads to roam the streets throughout the night, seeking Basques who affix anti-government posters on walls. The posters read: "Democracy; democracy; democracy. Wait patiently all as the hour is near."

A local municipal councillor provoked the banquet demonstration by a speech supporting Basque Separatism amid cheers. Government administrative and military and naval officials stalked out.

The two councillors were fined 2,000 and 5,000 pesetas for anti-Franco activities during the demonstration.

Atomic and Cosmic Research By Soviet Scientists

Moscow, Oct. 24.—Soviet physicists are to concentrate for the next five years on "problems of atomic nucleus, cosmic rays and methods of utilizing the energy of the nucleus," M. E. I. Vavilov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences declared in a statement to the Soviet News Agency to-day.

In a survey made on the eve of the 20th Anniversary of the October Revolution, M. Vavilov listed the achievements of Soviet scientists, saying that in the new branch of physics concerning atomic nuclei the scientist Skobeltsin worked out an extremely valuable method of studying the decay of particles.

He obtained clear proof of the existence of cosmic rays and discovered a new phenomenon of "showers" of particles. On the basis of this method most of the important discoveries were made later in various countries.

M. Vavilov said the Academy of Sciences was combining more than 200 research institutes, laboratories and stations with a staff of 10,000 scientists.

Naming the problems besides those of atomic and cosmic energy which the Soviet scientists will deal with under their five-year plan of research, M. Vavilov mentioned radio-location, television, the study of atmosphere and optical methods of analyzing chemical structure of matter.

"Important problems confront our chemists. In addition to the systematic study of numerous problems in organic synthesis, catalysis and chemistry of alloys, the chemists are faced with a new immense field of research in connection with the energy of atomic nucleus."

In medicine and biology there would be further studies and the application of antibiotics and streptomycin, M. Vavilov added.—Reuter.

GI Hoodlums Held In Berlin for Assault

Berlin, Oct. 25 (UP).—Two gangs of American soldier hoodlums were under arrest to-day, charged with beating up several Germans, including one Catholic priest and an old man.

The military police made 13 arrests after many reports of assaults were traced down by the Army's criminal investigation department, counter-intelligence officers and MPs.

An American police official described the beatings as the actions of young hoodlums who did not fight in the war but are trying to make up for it by taking it out on German civilians now.

HAWAII SUGAR INDUSTRY STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS

Honolulu, Oct. 24 (UP).—The striking CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union agreed to-day to resume negotiations with representatives of the sugar industry to-morrow, and hopes are high for ending the 63-day old walk-out which has paralyzed sugar production and providing a sugar famine in one of the principal sugar areas.

The Union accepted the invitation to negotiate after the industry's new wage offer which would be based on recent sugar price increases which the industry offers to share with labour.

WANTS TITO BROUGHT BEFORE UNO COURT

Washington, Oct. 24 (UP).—Congressman Gordon McDonough to-day asked State Secretary James F. Byrnes to bring Marshal Tito, as chief of the Yugo-Slav Government, before UNO international court of justice for the murder of five American airmen shot down in an unarmed plane by Yugo-Slav planes.

Mr. McDonough said if Nuremberg is to be a lesson and if those who violate peace are to be brought before the international court, then the policy should be established now in the case of Tito.

TRAITOR SENTENCED

Nanking, Oct. 24.—Former Vice-Minister of Communications, Yu Yi, in the Japanese-sponsored Nanking regime, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment by the Nanking High Court yesterday for treason.—Central News.

BIG THREE CONFERENCE?

Brighton, Oct. 24.—The World Federation of Trade Unions appeal to Stalin, President Truman and Mr. Attlee to hold another Big Three conference if the diplomatic atmosphere does not improve during the present session of the United Nations Assembly. This suggestion came at the Trade Union Congress here by M. Louis Saliant, the General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions.—Reuter.

CHINESE NAVAL CADETS

Nanking, Oct. 24.—Seventy-five naval cadets selected by the Chinese Navy Headquarters left here by train for Shanghai this morning en route to Britain to study submarine warfare.—Central News.

Czechs To Buy UK Surplus War Materials

Prague, Oct. 24 (UP).—The Minister of Foreign Trade, M. Hubert Ripka, told the foreign Press to-day that Czechoslovakia needed credits such as the American loan but "if we cannot get credits in sufficient measure from one country we can try in another one."

He announced that Czechoslovakia has just completed an agreement with England to buy surplus war materials, including a credit of £2,500,000.

M. Ripka denied that the Soviet Union brought economic pressure on Czechoslovakia. He said "Nikolay and all our other Russian friends consider it perfectly natural that we trade with the United States, Great Britain and other countries. How could we have signed 25 odd agreements with other countries if Soviet policy were opposed to it."

M. Evzen Loebl, Ripka's deputy, said Czechoslovakia is very much concerned over United States repudiation of the surplus property loan which reminds them unpleasantly of Nazi trade methods.

He said Czechoslovakia is not making any formal protest because it would not accomplish anything.

Ripka and Loebl said the United States Treasury tentatively approved the re-sale of surplus property and it was only now that political questions had come up in this connection.

M. Ripka added that re-sale of American surplus property was a common practice by many countries. He announced that a special office is being established to handle compensation to foreigners for confiscated and nationalized property.

GI Hoodlums Held In